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movable member side. The pressure can be used as the ejection pressure through the movable member 31, and therefore, the high ejection energy use efficiency and ejection pressure can be accomplished. The

5 configuration of the second liquid flow path 16 is not limited to the one described above, but may be any if the pressure produced by the bubble generation is effectively transmitted to the movable member side.

As shown in Figure 13, (c), the lateral sides

10 of the movable member 31 cover respective parts of the walls constituting the second liquid flow path so that the falling of the movable member 31 into the second liquid flow path is prevented. By doing so, the above-described separation between the ejection liquid

15 and the bubble generation liquid is further enhanced. Furthermore, the release of the bubble through the slit can be suppressed so that ejection pressure and ejection efficiency are further increased. Moreover, the above-described effect of the refilling from the

20 upstream side by the pressure upon the collapse of bubble, can be further enhanced.

In Figure 11, (b) and Figure 12, a part of the bubble generated in the bubble generation region of the second liquid flow path 4 with the displacement

25 of the movable member 6 to the first liquid flow path 14 side, extends into the first liquid flow path 14 side. By selecting the height of the second flow path